

CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE HOUSE GETS A QUORUM, APPROVES THE JOURNAL, AND PAYS TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BECK.

Senators Eloquently Eulogize the Memory of Samuel J. Randall.

GROSVENOR FOR THE SPANISH MISSION.

Hastings for Director General of the World's Fair--Sugar Men Before Ways and Means Committee.

A quorum appeared in the House to-day. A vote was at once had on the approval of Tuesday's Journal. It resulted in yeas, 157; nays, 0. The rest of the quorum was visible, though not vociferous, and so the Journal was approved.

The Journal of Wednesday was then read. Mr. O'Ferrall demanded the reading of the votes by name. Speaker Reed endeavored to dissuade him from insisting on this demand, saying its only effect would be to delay the public business, which was eulogies of the late Senator James B. Beck. Mr. O'Ferrall, however, insisted on the reading of the votes, whether anybody was eulogized or not.

The clerk proceeded with the reading. He read one roll-call, and then noticing that Mr. O'Ferrall had rammed off into the cloak-room, he omitted four or five. Mr. O'Ferrall cried in again and noted that the clerk was about to skip a vote when he ambled down the aisle and raised his finger warningly. The clerk, seeing this, went on with the reading of the vote the same as if he had intended doing this all the time.

The Journal of Wednesday was finally approved by a yeas vote. The Journals of Thursday and Friday were similarly approved. Mr. O'Ferrall not demanding the reading of the notes.

The House then, at 1:15, proceeded to eulogize the late Senator Beck. Mr. Breckinridge calling up the resolution.

To-day's session of the Senate was devoted to the Randall eulogies. Mr. Quay, as soon as the Journal was read, offered the eulogies of sorrow and condolence at the death of Samuel J. Randall, and made the opening address. Brief but eloquent addresses were also made by Senators Daniel, Dumb, Blackmon, Cullem, Morgan, Hiseock and others.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day. The Louisiana delegation had a hearing. Under the Tariff bill the sugar schedule goes into effect March 1, and sugar may be imported or refined in bond after February 1. The Polican Representatives want these dates changed, respectively, to July 1 and June 1.

Judge Williams of Ohio is circulating a petition, which has been signed by nearly every Republican Representative, asking the President to give General Grosvenor a good place as a consolation for his defeat for re-nomination. He probably could have the Spanish mission, but the General thinks that too far from home to keep track of Foraker.

The Pennsylvania Senators are pushing General D. H. Hastings, "the hero of Johnston," for the place of director-general of the World's Fair. The salary will be \$25,000 a year and is, consequently, worthy the attention of even a Pennsylvania politician.

There will be a caucus of the Republicans of the House to-night to consider the situation.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills was ready this morning to present the enrolled River and Harbor bill, but it could not be received.

It is understood at the Capitol that neither the River and Harbor bill nor the Tariff bill nor any other measures of public interest will be considered until after the contested election cases are disposed of.

It is thought the Langston-Venable case will be taken up Monday, and after twenty minutes' debate on each side, a vote will be taken.

Ignored, but Still for Harrison. An address on the political condition of South Carolina was delivered last night by E. M. Brayton, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of that State, to the members of the South Carolina Republican Association of this city. He spoke of his candidacy in the Seventh district and thought that on account of a split in the Democratic party the district might be captured by the Republicans. He also said that although some of his demands upon the present Administration had been ignored he was still an Administration man. He concluded by predicting Republican success in 1892.

A Technical Sait. New York, Sept. 13.—To-day St. Thomas Episcopal Church will be holding a suit to foreclose a \$29,000 mortgage laid against it by Trinity Church will be begun. The suit is a mere technical proceeding and will be withdrawn as soon as certain formalities are observed. Fifty years ago when St. Thomas was an impoverished church Trinity lent it \$29,000 on mortgage with the understanding that St. Thomas should never pay principal or interest but should renew the debt at intervals to prevent the mortgage from lapsing.

The Lafayette Statue. It is likely that the appropriation of \$5,000 for the foundation of the Lafayette statue, to be erected south of the Treasury building, will soon be made, and that the people of Washington will see the finest work of monumental sculpture in the United States. The thirty-eight boxes containing the statue still remain in the Senate stable yard.

CROP FAILURE IN DAKOTA.

Farmer Have Mortgaged Everything They Can Lay Their Hands On.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Reports received last night from Ellendale and neighboring points show almost a total crop failure throughout Spink County, North Dakota, and a situation far worse than that of '89.

Mayor Telford telegraphs that of the wheat 90 per cent. will not thresh out half of the estimate at the time of cutting, which was very low. He reports the same to be true of the line east and west as broad as Spink County, and says the entire crop situation of North Dakota is even worse than recent reports.

Farmers have mortgaged everything they can lay their hands on, their credit is exhausted with local merchants. It is feared it will be impossible to purchase necessary fuel this winter.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

Causes a Special Train to Run into a Freight Train.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A special train which left the Grand Central depot at 7:40 o'clock this morning, ran into a freight train at Melrose Station. The special train at Melrose Station. The freight train was on the Harlem Division, and was going north at the time of the collision. The accident occurred in the freight yard of the Melrose Station at 163d street and Railroad avenue. It was caused by a misplaced switch. The names of the injured so far received are as follows:

Albert S. Cole, 27 years old, a fireman, of Paulding, N. Y., a fracture of the right ankle; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Walter Dexter, a conductor, had his right leg broken. He was taken to the Grand Central depot.

Francis H. Madden, a brakeman, of 162 N street and Washington avenue, had his hip broken, and was taken home.

CHOLERA IN OHIO.

The Dread Disease Raging in the Buckeye State.

CARROLLTON, Ohio, Sept. 13.—An epidemic has been raging in the eastern part of this county for the past week, and many deaths have resulted. On Wednesday six deaths occurred. It was claimed by some to be typhoid fever. Yesterday Dr. Williams of this place was called to the home of John Toll, who lives in Washington Township, who was taken ill that morning. He died at 4 o'clock of cholera, after an intense spasm and frequent fits of vomiting, purging and other symptoms of that dread disease. Dr. Williams pronounced it a genuine case of Asiatic cholera.

A YOUTH'S DOWNFALL.

A WELL-CONNECTED YOUNG MAN CHARGED WITH MAIL ROBBERY.

THE CRIME COMMITTED AT OR NEAR ST. LOUIS--HE DESERTED HIS POSITION AND FLED TO BALTIMORE.

Last night about 10 o'clock a well-dressed, genteel-looking young man was brought into the First Precinct station by Postoffice Inspectors Smith and Troy, with the request that he be retained there as a United States prisoner until to-day. There were no evidences of the criminal about him, and it was with no little humiliation that he was taken to be searched by the station-keeper.

The name as registered upon the blotter was GEORGE W. HARRIS, and but little more than this was known to the station-keeper. It might have been expected that the young man would be brought before some United States Commissioner this morning and his case disposed of if he admitted his guilt. He was taken to go to St. Louis, Mo., where his crime was committed.

For some time Harris has been in the employ of the United States Mail Service on the Chicago and Alton Railway, running between St. Louis and Chicago. On August 3 a quantity of registered mail matter was found missing, and Harris also deserted his post at or very near St. Louis. The matter was immediately reported to Chief Inspector Hulse, and he offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Harris.

"It is very hard to give any idea as to the amount of money that Harris obtained," said Mr. Hulse to a Critic reporter this morning. "It might have been \$500 and it might have been \$5,000. The registered mail between Chicago and St. Louis is very heavy and letters may have been taken from it. Harris was followed by Harry W. Hulse, who was first reported, we took for granted the clue that we had followed that Harris had fled to Mexico, but three days ago greatly to our surprise we located him in Baltimore where he was arrested yesterday afternoon."

GENERAL SURPRISE throughout the entire mail service over the manner in which young Harris has allowed himself to be placed in the position that he is. Mr. Campbell, the chief of the Railway Mail Service, gives him the credit of having been the very best route clerk in the service of the service.

"To tell the truth," he said, "I have been sick to day on account of hearing of his downfall and disgrace. He counts as a very good family, residing in Missouri. He will remain here in jail until the necessary papers can be obtained."

LATE THIS AFTERNOON Harris was taken before Commissioner Bundy and was found guilty of deserting his car and placed under bonds in the sum of \$1,000. He may conclude to be taken to St. Louis without registration papers, in which case he will be taken with a United States Marshal to-night.

French Residents Doubled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Montreal special to the World says that the French residents of Lower Canada, who make up an overwhelming majority of the population, have been recently assisted by the advent of the Prince George. None of the prominent French families attended the ball given in the Prince's honor, and the French newspapers are full of comments on their attitude upon that affair.

ANOTHER CLUE

REGARDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CHARLES C. ANDREWS.

A WOMAN'S VERY PECULIAR ADMISION

That May Lead to the Unraveling of the Mystery.

"I KNOW ALL ABOUT IT," SHE SAID.

What Did She Mean?--Facts That Disprove the Suicide Theory--Rumored Activity by the Investigators.

There are very few additional facts coming to the surface in the solution of the mystery surrounding the death of C. C. Andrews, but the few that have been found tend strongly to disprove the theory of suicide, which has been so strenuously urged by the detectives and certain newspapers. The statement has been made that the family of the deceased accepted this theory, but this is not so. Neither Mr. Andrews' wife, mother, nor brother believe it, but, on the contrary, are firmly convinced that the missing man was either

FOULLY DEALT WITH or did a natural death in some place where it was desirable that such an occurrence should not be known.

In corroboration of the theory published in Thursday's Critic that the man's letter to Mr. McCarty was not that of a man contemplating suicide, is the fact that Mr. Andrews owed his mother a sum of money, and took the precaution to secure her as he had Mr. McCarty. Further than this, he wrote to his mother on July 17, three days before he disappeared, telling her he expected to commence paying his indebtedness August 11. This showed he anticipated certain money about that time, and was hardly the letter of a man contemplating suicide.

A FUTURE SUICIDE would write his mother, his directions to the workmen under him, and his wife's letter would return the following day--the one on which he disappeared--is also another evidence against suicide.

With him was last seen he cheerful, lively, and although intoxicated, did not betray in his manner that he intended to put an end to himself. There is an old and true saying: "Truth lies in a drunken man," and had Andrews contemplated self-destruction, his talk and actions would have betrayed his intentions. Yet the testimony of those who were with him was to the effect that he was exactly the reverse of being moody and despondent.

One clue which is being assiduously followed is the attempt to discover where Andrews obtained

A SUGGESTIVE REMARK that the man, which Andrews might have met his death, a theory was advanced that he might have been drugged and killed in a low dive on Thirteenth and a half street, when she said: "I know better than that. I know all about it."

As soon as this startling admission was made the woman was asked what she meant. "Nothing," she replied, and tried to evade further questioning. What did this mean? Did she know more about the untimely fate which befell Andrews than she chose to admit, or what? There were four persons who heard the admission, and while it might have been a jesting expression there was too much seriousness in the preceding conversation to allow of such a construction. It was a remark that might have meant much or little, but at all hazards it deserves

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION, and one that should not cease until the girl has satisfactorily explained what she did mean.

Mr. Frank Andrews, the brother of the missing man, returned from Baltimore this morning, and in reply to a question by a Critic reporter said: "All the family are satisfied that my brother did not commit suicide. The papers made my sister-in-law express herself in that manner, but that is not so. When the detective came to her it was a case of suicide, and told her of his having a revolver with him the night he disappeared, she said that it might be possible, as she had never known him to carry a revolver. Nevertheless she did not believe it."

"Had the case been taken up vigorously from the first by the police there might have been more hope of discovering the truth, for a great many things could have been ascertained then that are well-nigh impossible now."

The amount to which Mr. Andrews was indebted to his employers, Messrs. Emmert, Quastley, and which was alleged to have been the

NO APOLOGIES TO MAKE.

Mr. Clarkson's Vigorous Denunciation of the Civil Service Law.

Representatives from the various Republican Clubs of Maryland and a committee from the Maryland State Republican Association of the District called upon ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson at the rooms of the Republican Congressional Committee yesterday afternoon.

They presented him with a set of resolutions expressing their approval of his official life and endorsing his position with regard to the civil service law.

Hon. A. W. Spates, the secretary of the association, made the presentation address, in which he bitterly denounced the civil service law as a sham, and protested against its being a civil service law. He referred to the supporters of the law as Anglo-manufacturers and political duces and men-millners, aided by a few well-meaning, misguided and impractical persons. He concluded by congratulating Mr. Clarkson and the Republican party generally for his course as Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Clarkson, in responding, thanked the committee for the trust put in him. He was not opposed, he said, to reforming civil service, but examinations should be made by those under whom the clerks would be to work, and he would always select clerks in sympathy with the party in power. He could not, he added, have displaced Democratic assistants, if Cleveland's reform administration had not put Democrats in and turned Republicans out. In conclusion he said that he had no apologies to make to the Democrats he had turned out of office.

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The amount to which Mr. Andrews was indebted to his employers, Messrs. Emmert, Quastley, and which was alleged to have been the

CAUSE FOR HIS DISAPPEARANCE, has been ascertained to have been very small, even including the amount he collected the afternoon he disappeared. The subtle theory is being effectively knocked out. Steps were taken this afternoon for a more vigorous prosecution of the investigation by interested parties, and their efforts will not be relaxed until the mystery is solved, or every clue followed to success or failure.

OUT WITH HIM

SWEEP THE FORCE CLEAN OF BRUTES LIKE THIS ONE.

ANOTHER VIOLENT POLICE OUTRAGE

A Respectable Colored Man Beaten Into Insensibility.

CLUBBED TILL COVERED WITH BLOOD.

His Only Offense Was an Effort to Reason With Officer McIntosh--The Trial Board Must Act.

Another brutal outrage was committed by an officer of the Metropolitan Police Force last night about 12 o'clock.

Walter Carter, a colored man, who lives in the rear of No. 411 New Jersey avenue, was on his way home from a meeting of the Christian Union Lodge, of which he is secretary. He was accompanied by Thomas Drayer, also a member of the same lodge. They walked along leisurely, talking over the affairs of the organization, until they came to the house of Drayer, No. 126 E street, near the corner of First street, when they stepped and talked in an ordinary tone of voice on general matters.

It was about this time that Officer McIntosh and another officer named Lynch came along, and McIntosh asked Carter what business he had on the street at that time of night?

"I am just talking business with Mr. Drayer," replied Carter.

"Where do you live?" asked the officer.

"At No. 411 New Jersey avenue," was the reply.

With this McIntosh demanded that Drayer move on into his house, and that Carter should go home just as fast as his legs would carry him.

The two colored men, who have the credit of being

QUICK AND ORDERLY CITIZENS began to reason with the officer and insisted that they had done nothing to warrant any such demand upon the part of the officer.

This seemed to aggravate McIntosh and he at once pounced upon Carter and beat him with his club in a most brutal manner. After doing so he left the colored man lying in the street and started on toward the station. Carter demanded if he had done anything that he be arrested, but the officer refused to make the arrest.

"Well, then, I will follow you to the station and find out what business you have to club me in this way," said Carter.

"Do it, G--d--you, and I will kill you," said the officer.

WITH THE BLOOD FORTHING from wounds in his head Carter, as soon as he had gained sufficient strength, went to the station. In front of the door he met Officer McIntosh.

"You are here to report me, you are," said McIntosh.

"I will show you."

He again began pummeling the colored man with his club, and that he did the first time. Thinking that after having met with such treatment right at the threshold of the place where he expected protection he had little chance inside, Carter walked away, but came back on the advice of some friends to report the manner in which he had been treated to the sergeant or the lieutenant, if he could find him.

As he was going in the door he met McIntosh coming out in citizen's clothes after having been relieved from duty. The "brave officer" immediately opened up with him, and the already badly cut up negro, as a last resort

BEAT HIM WITH A CLUB on the station house floor. The poor man was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried to the cell-room, where he was found to be bleeding from the head, which is doing for so long a time Dr. Strickler was sent for and the cuts on his head were sewed up.

After he was allowed to go home, no record of an arrest having been made on the books at the station and none appearing on the reports that come to the headquarters.

McIntosh is Kelly was absent from the station yesterday, but upon his return Sergeant Falvey reported the conduct of McIntosh to him.

This morning McIntosh was reported at Major McCreary's court for a technical violation of the law and assault and his case will be taken up before the trial board on Wednesday.

Carter was around Police Headquarters to-day with his head bandaged up and his clothes spotted with blood from his head. He has sworn out a warrant charging the officer with an assault, and it will be served this afternoon. He feels that the other officer might have prevented the brutal treatment on the part of the insubordinate policeman.

CITIZEN REMOVED. Another officer goes to the wall for using his club too freely and for other conduct unbecoming an officer. It is said he was removed from duty on the 10th of August. Charles Newman was attacked at Becker's Garden by Officer Carter, and that on the day following Newman was in the Police Court and discharged.

JURY. Mills at the time reported that the members of the official investigation by the trial board.

On the 10th of August the case was sent upon and his removal has been ordered. He is only one of a number of insubordinate officers who are being disposed of in the same manner.

POLITICS IN THE FAIR.

The National Committee and Local Directors Cannot Agree.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—It is said that the National Committee and the local directors of the World's Fair have been in conflict for the past two weeks on the question of authority as to the appointment of a director general. Hastings of Pennsylvania was thought to be the choice of the National Committee, but it is understood that Stanley of Vermont, who is also a member of the committee and a prominent Democrat in the East, is in favor of ex-Congressman A. B. Stephens of Bloomington, Ill. Stephens is a Democrat and Hastings is a Republican. Each wants the prize, and it is probable that there will be a fierce fight for it when the Commissioners meet here next week.

It is believed that ex-Congressman George R. Davis will be the director-general of the local directory if it is decided to have two directors general.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

He Was Secretary of State for New Hampshire for Many Years.

CINCINNATI, N. H., Sept. 13.—Major A. B. Thompson, Secretary of State of New Hampshire since 1877, died at his residence here last night, aged about 69. He served in a New Hampshire regiment during the war, was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and for gallant service at the battle of Murfreesboro' was brevetted Major. He was the first president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, and was Department Commander of the New Hampshire G. A. R. from 1888 to 1889. He leaves a widow, a son and daughter.

A NEW DISEASE.

THE CREW OF A WHALING SHIP SUCCEUMB TO IT.

A White Powder Accompanied a Gale, and All Who Inhaled It Swelled to Double Their Natural Size.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 13.—The whaling bark Petrel, Captain Edwin J. Reed of this city, arrived here yesterday after a voyage of five years, mostly in the Atlantic Ocean. Captain Reed says that while off Patagonia several months ago a gale came up from off shore, during which large quantities of fine white powder came on the ship, choking those who inhaled it.

Next day one of the crew was taken sick and his feet began to swell. The swelling continued until his whole body was affected. One after another the crew was taken until thirty-four had the disease. This left only three men to work the ship. Each person afflicted swelled to almost twice his usual size and the flesh assumed a yellowish color.

Although the disease was attended with little pain, a burning sensation in the stomach was felt. The bark was headed for Dominica, West Indies. The vessel was not allowed to touch at any port. The disease had never been heard of by any one on the vessel, and no one knew what to do for it. Captain Reed ordered the flesh rubbed with coarse brushes, and a stimulant diet and light doses of castor oil, with carbonic acid of soda. Some of them began to improve, but one continually grew worse and died, mortification setting in. Physicians at this port pronounced the epidemic to be beriberi, a disease prevalent in some parts of the globe, but this is said to be the first case on record of its having come on board a ship in a gale of wind.

On May 4 a sea struck the ship and swept two men overboard, and they were drowned.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

Bitchell's Trial for the Atrocious Crime Will Soon Begin.

WOODBRIDGE, Ont., Sept. 13.—The trial of John Bitchell, charged with the murder of F. C. Benwell, which is doing for the fall session here, will in all probability commence on Monday, the 22d instant. The Crown does not intend to bring up the indictment found against Mr. Bitchell for being "an accessory after the fact."

Bitchell shows no signs of nervousness as his trial approaches, and is as cool when discussing the case as he was at the time of his arrest. He speaks his time running and talking. He is so confident of acquittal that he says as soon as the trial is over he will sail for England with his wife to take up a permanent residence there. The Crown has secured another witness who saw Bitchell returning alone from the swamp where Benwell was killed, on the afternoon of February 17.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Woman Killed and Her Tongue Torn Out by the凶手.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The body of Frankie Hancock, a Bohemian woman, who kept house for John Purjak, was discovered by the police in the rear of 439 South Canal street yesterday morning. Examination of the body showed that a brutal mutilation had been committed, and the woman's tongue had been torn out by the凶手. Purjak, who is held pending investigation, claims that the woman fell from the house during the night and fell down stairs and was killed.

Captain Sherwood Commanded.

The Senate yesterday afternoon confirmed the nomination of Captain Henry Sherwood to be a U. S. Postmaster.

Captain Sherwood answered as surprise, as he had been told by the Postmaster-General that he was to be a U. S. Postmaster.

He was born in the city of New York, and was a member of the U. S. Army during the war.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1877, and was assigned to the position of U. S. Postmaster at New York.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1881, and was assigned to the position of U. S. Postmaster at New York.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1885, and was assigned to the position of U. S. Postmaster at New York.

He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1889, and was assigned to the position of U. S. Postmaster at New York.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1890, and was assigned to the position of U. S. Postmaster at New York.

He was promoted to the rank of General in 1891, and was assigned to the position of U. S. Postmaster at New York.

DEATH'S HOUSE

A GRAPHIC PEN-PICTURE OF THE PARIS MORGUE.

GHOSTLY SIGHTS ONE ENCOUNTERS.

Blood-Chilling Details Told by a Nerry American Lady.

CREEK BY JOWL WITH THE GRIM SPECTRE

A Free Show to Which Parisian Mothers Take Their Children--Many Murders Traced from There.

The following powerfully graphic description of the celebrated Paris Morgue and scenes therein was written in July last by Miss Lillian Lewis, during her sojourn in Paris, and is now published for the first time. Miss Lewis is known as an accomplished litterateur as well as a clever actress.

In a little one-story stone building, just behind the Church of Notre Dame, are exposed the unknown dead of Paris who have been fished out of the Seine or been foully dealt with, or been killed by one of the thousand accidents happening in a great city. The building is perhaps fifty feet long and twenty five feet high. It used to be a portion of some old military barracks, but has been used for the city morgue twenty five years. In the front of the building three doors open onto a busy street. On entering the building you are confronted by a wooden screen twelve feet high and thirty feet long. This screen serves to keep the rays of the sun from shining directly on the dead figures, and is also useful at the time of a sensational "find" in keeping the crowd moving in a procession from the right of entry to the left, as the cases may be, between it (the screen) and the heavy railing which protects the glass partition in front of the dead bodies.

The partition reaches from floor to ceiling and from end to end of the room, and is like a double window of ordinary thin window glass. The enclosed dead room is kept cool during the summer months by means of iron pipes filled with circulating cold water. When the weather gets hot ice is employed to keep the temperature down--much the same as in American hotels. A electric fan blows the air in the middle of the room, faithfully registers the degrees of heat and cold.

THE BODIES OF THE DEAD are on long iron slabs or cots. These are placed in a row each of the glass partition. A place of sheet iron at the foot of the iron slab prevents the feet of the cadaver from touching the glass. The slab, or cot, is very much inclined, and, with the extra aid of a screw, is tilted, brings the head at least a foot higher than the feet, thus enabling a good full length view of the body.

Three years ago all persons brought to the morgue were exposed to the public view. Since then the practice has been discontinued. Now the body is stripped of all the clothing, washed with soap and water for examination by the physicians, and then placed, entirely naked, on the iron slab and the clothing put on top of the corpse--the